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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
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               EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                  Plaintiff,
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    JEFFREY LOWE, LAUREN LOWE, ) Case No.
    GREATER WYNNEWOOD EXOTIC ) 20-CV-0423-JFH
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    ANIMAL PARK, LLC., and
    TIGER KING, LLC.,
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10
                  Defendants.
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      PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
15
                             and
       PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
16
                            ORDER
          BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN F. HEIL, III
               UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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                      JANUARY 12, 2021
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23
                 SHELLEY OTTWELL, RPR, CSR
                 United States Stenographer
24
                        P.O. BOX 607
                  Muskogee, Oklahoma 74402
25
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COURT IN SESSION

(On the record at 10:01 a.m.)

THE COURT: Call Case 20-CIV-423-JFH,

United States of America v Jeffrey Lowe, Lauren

Lowe, Greater Wynnewood Exotic Animal Park, LLC,

and Tiger King, LLC.

If counsel would please make your appearances for the record.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Jonathan Brightbill for the United States of America.

I also have Mary Hollingsworth and Briena Strippoli from the Environment and Natural Resources Division, and then Susan Brandon and . . .

MR. O'MALLEY: Michael O'Malley.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Michael O'Malley from the Eastern District of Oklahoma U.S. Attorney's office, Your Honor.

Just a point of personal privilege here, Your Honor, we are having a very difficult time hearing at least the courtroom deputy. I don't know when Your Honor speaks if we're going to be able to hear that.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's see. Can you hear me okay?

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MR. BRIGHTBILL: No, not at all.
1
             THE COURT: So they can't hear me.
2
    Let's see. How about now?
3
             MR. CARD: Your Honor, this is Daniel
4
5
    Card on behalf Jeffrey Lowe and Lauren Lowe, the
6
    defendants. I can't hear you all that well
7
    either, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Okay. Let's see what we can
8
    do here. Okay. Let's see if this works any
9
    better now.
10
             COURTROOM DEPUTY: Try that again,
11
    Judge.
12
             THE COURT: Okay. Let's see this if
13
    this works any better now. Is that better?
14
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Unfortunately no, Your
15
16
    Honor.
                  (Pause in proceedings.)
17
             THE COURT: Does this help at all?
18
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: A little bit, Your
19
                 I mean, another possible solution is
20
    Honor, yes.
    to mute the microphone on the one far away with
21
2.2
    the camera with the panoramic shot and if there
23
    is a phone at your Honor's bench, to dial in to
24
    do the audio so that you are right up next to the
25
    microphone. That's another thing that sometimes
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works.
1
             THE COURT: Is that an option, Nick?
2
             NICK NEIBLING: Are you able to hear us?
3
4
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Your Honor, that's much
5
    better.
6
             MR. CARD: That's much better.
7
             THE COURT: Well, unfortunately that was
8
    our IT person that you were hearing, so I could
    just leave and let him take over. Probably
9
    wouldn't work very well, would it?
10
         How are you dialed in, Nick? Are you just on
11
    your computer?
12
             NICK NEIBLING: My computer, yes.
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             THE COURT: Well, what if we brought the
14
    computer up here with the microphone? Would that
15
    work?
16
             COURTROOM DEPUTY: It sounds like you're
17
18
    not even going over the courtroom.
             THE COURT: It sounds like it is. Can
19
    you hear me in the back?
20
21
         Yeah, they can hear.
         So we need a different microphone.
22
               Is it coming through that speaker now?
23
         Can counsel on the line hear me better now?
24
25
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Candidly, no, Your
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There was a moment just a little bit ago
1
    where you were very intelligible but now you're
2
    harder to hear now.
3
             THE COURT: Okay. Let's try this again.
4
5
    We're speaking pretty loud in the microphone, but
6
    is there away to get that speaker up closer to
    the other one, Nick?
7
         It sounds like the audio has not improved
8
    from moving the device in the camera.
9
10
         Counsel, can you hear me better now?
         It doesn't sound like it.
11
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Unfortunately no, Your
12
    Honor. Is the different microphone still on?
13
                  (Pause in proceedings.)
14
                          Sorry, counsel. We're
15
             THE COURT:
    diagnosing the problem. We'll see if we can get
16
    it remedied and start as soon as we can.
17
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Your Honor, it sounds
18
    like the microphone is still across the
19
                The audio has not improved from
20
    courtroom.
    moving the device that the camera --
21
             THE COURT: Yeah, I think it's a problem
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    with the camera device. It's not picking us up,
23
    so we'll see if we can exchange it for another
24
25
    one.
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MR. BRIGHTBILL: Right there is better,
1
    Your Honor, whatever just happened.
2
             NICK NEIBLING: I changed the settings.
3
             THE COURT: Oh, changed the setting.
4
5
    Can you all hear me better now?
6
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Yes. Yes. We can,
7
    Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Okay. That's good. Okay.
8
         All right. Any time that you all can't hear
9
    me, just speak up and I'll try to remedy it.
10
    I'll try to speak as loud as I can. Is this
11
    better right now?
12
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Yes, it is.
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             MR. CARD: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Very good. We got
    introductions for counsel for the plaintiff.
16
         Good morning to you all; and then counsel for
17
    defendant if you would make your appearance.
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             MR. CARD: Yes, sir. This is Daniel
19
    Card on behalf of the defendants; Jeff and Lauren
20
    Lowe are also joining just to observe.
21
             THE COURT: Okay. Good morning,
22
    Counsel.
23
         All right. We're here on the Plaintiff's
24
    Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Motion for
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Temporary Restraining Order, and I appreciate the parties conferring.

It sounds like, from what I've seen over the last couple of days, the parties have done a better job of conferring. Looking at your responses that you filed, and I looked at those this morning, Mr. Card, there is a couple of things that I note. There's a couple of statements in response to the Motion for Preliminary Injunction that defendants would have agreed to certain things had they been consulted with initially, and then there are some, some counter -- what seems to be counter-proposals to the relief that the government seeks by way of a temporary restraining order.

Have those matters been discussed with the government over the last few days as far as any issues that the defendants would agree to?

MR. CARD: Your Honor, the email I did offer for the government if or, excuse me,
Mr. Lowe offered that the government could have a vet of their choosing come to his facility on his dime and look at every cub in the facility, take an x-ray if they see fit, and look at the mothers who are nursing cubs in order to assess whether

they are in any danger of metabolic bone disease, or anything else for that matter. I never got a response to that offer.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Mr. Brightbill on that because this is the first time that I've obviously had a chance to see that or be a part of any of these communications.

Mr. Brightbill, did you see that proposal in defendants' response to the Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and, if so, what is your response to that?

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Yes, we did, Your
Honor. And our response is that it does not
appear sufficient. We have consulted with USDA
and the experts there, and as to whether there
might be some eventual workable solution but the
problem is, Your Honor, that we're not dealing
with a moment in time, just a mere snapshot.

There is a continuing course of conduct of insufficient handling of these animals. So having a veterinarian come in and take x-rays under certain conditions for a snapshot in time is not sufficient, Your Honor.

This is an individual with a history, as we will discuss, doing what they need to do to get

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past legal trouble at the moment, if they can; hasn't always kept them out legal trouble, Your Honor. And the solution that's been offered is, frankly, is insufficient as we now understand it from our clients at USDA.

THE COURT: Very good, okay. That's enough of that. We've explored our options and, of course, I can't make you all come to some agreement and that's why I'm here to resolve the dispute.

So if there's nothing else on an administrative basis, let's proceed with the plaintiffs.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Thank you, Your Honor. Jonathan Brightbill for the United States.

First of all, I want to thank you, Your
Honor, on behalf of the United States and the
USDA for making this case a priority and setting
it for hearing on an expedited basis. We're very
aware of the heavy case load that this court now
carries. And as I said, with me today are my
colleagues from the Environment and Natural
Resources Division here in Washington, as well
from the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

Your Honor, given the Zoom format, we have

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prepared a presentation for you that summarizes the evidence that has been presented and allows us to walk through the arguments. There should also be a binder of the exhibits that you have in case you want to pull out and look at any of those in whole. It's a witness binder that we would use if we were having live testimony. It's just limited to those exhibits that are specifically relevant to the presentation.

Also, Your Honor, I'd like to note defendants filed their response to our preliminary injunction as what was at 1:00 a.m. our time, and their TRO response nearly two hours later at approximately 1:54 in the morning in central district time. Therefore, one of the things that we would ask, Your Honor, is to the extent that it is necessary, and we don't think it's necessary--and I fully intend to try to address any open legal issues, or any open issues whatsoever that are necessary to justify and support the entry of a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction today, Your Honor--if any open questions do remain, Your Honor, we would request an opportunity to file a legal reply brief on Friday to address any open

issues that may remain. I know that's atypical of many courts, actually in the Western District of Virginia closer to home, it's actually standard operating procedure. They often have hearings before replies are filed.

Regardless, Your Honor, we can take that up perhaps at the end of the hearing if Your Honor deems it to be appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take that up at the end of the hearing.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Thank you, Your Honor.

So one of the things that you're going to hear throughout the presentation today is that smoke and mirrors are really a theme of what you will see, because that's all we've gotten this morning from the defendants and that is all that they have repeatedly offered up in an attempted defense of their conduct.

Before moving their animals to Tiger King
Park, the defendants in this case, Jeff and
Lauren Lowe, as well as their entities, claimed
to operate the largest private zoo in the
country. But from June of 2018 forward to today,
they have violated many of the most critical
regulations for protecting the health and the

safety of the many, many animals including ESA-protected species that are in their possession, custody, and control.

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Nearly two years ago, more than two years ago now, Dr. JoAnne Green, who was the veterinarian, and is now a witness for the government, for the Greater Wynnewood Exotic Animal Park for nearly 21 years resigned after an incident of verbal abuse by the Lowes. Notwithstanding that, the law requires an attending vet to be in place and a plan to ensure the proper care and health and treatment of the animals. Since then, the facilities operated with the Lowes have been violating this critical requirement. And this is a critical requirement not only because of the physical nature of ensuring the health and the safety of these animals and, that is, providing tailored guidance on proper ways to treat sick animals, providing tailored guidance to ensure proper nutrition for their diet. It provides an independent professional under the broader scheme that USDA has established for ensuring the health and safety of animals at all facilities.

USDA can't be at every facility all at once, but by requiring the presence of an attending vet

and plan, who's periodically checking it,
regulated by the government, it provides yet
another independent check to ensure proper
treatment, health, and handling of the animals.
That hasn't been the case now for two and a half
years, and the consequence has been very serious.

Now, as the court is aware, the United States

Now, as the court is aware, the United States filed a preliminary injunction, which seeks to remedy and address unsafe harmful conditions at the park, including, specifically by ordering a cessation of all further exhibition without a license and to come into compliance with critical regulations, but we also requested a temporary restraining order, which relates to the defendants' disregard of court orders and callous treatment of certain animals in their care.

Now I want to pull up, Your Honor -- my apologizes here for the transition. And just to make sure, can you see the dec, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I can, thank you.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Okay. Great.

Now as, Your Honor, knows the government initially moved for a temporary restraining order on December 30th regarding defendants' unlawful disposition of a tiger cub. This was in

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violation of the stipulation and, because it was entered by this court, a court order. Now, the government sought a temporary restraining order at that time, which under Rule 65(b) can be granted on an ex parte basis, but then would only last for 14 days and need a hearing.

Now, at this point, the defendants have responded; we're having this hearing. This satisfies the procedures for a preliminary injunction. And so, while the United States initially moved for a temporary restraining order, we're past that point, Your Honor, now.

At this point the United States would orally move for a request that if an order is entered by the court, the TRO request should actually be converted to a preliminary injunction request, that the injunction should not expire but should last until trial.

The difference between a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction, in terms of the standards, are immaterial under the various case law and under the standards, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, let me maybe save you some time. I understand the difference

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between a TRO and a preliminary injunction, and the Court will hear the requested relief in your TRO as a preliminary injunctive matter based upon the fact that the Court has taken a response as well as having this hearing. It would not be my intent to hear the matter as a TRO and then 14 days later have another motion on the preliminary injunction. So I understand the point.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Thank you, Your Honor. We appreciate that.

So now the United States is here because of widespread violations of both federal Animal Welfare Act and the Endangered Species Act. The defendants are putting the health and the safety of the animals in serious danger. They are harming and harassing Endangered Species Act protected-species, including lions and tigers, but not just lions and tigers, and to the extent that they are exhibiting with people on the property and permitting people, who are not their employees, access to the property. They're endangering those members of the public with these violations.

The violations, as this court is aware from the legal briefing, are many. There is the issue

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of Daniel the tiger, who was euthanized in violation of the court order. There is the issue of the insufficient food and nutrition, which has been recklessly handled, allowed to either swelter and rot in summer sun, or lie frozen, exposed to pests on the ground, to thaw in the wintertime.

You read in the briefs about Nala, the lion, who was found so sick and unable to rise, that an initial inspection in June of 2020 had been to called off. You heard of the monkeys acclimated to cold weather, left out in the freezing during the day, during the time of the inspection.

The lack of interior fencing, protecting members of the public or other visitors of the property, the lack of proper exterior fencing to secure the property, both externally and internally, Your Honor. We will walk through each of those issues and the evidence that supports them is before this court in a few moments, Your Honor. But before we do so we want to talk about the defendants in this case.

Now, the United States has brought this case against four defendants, Jeffrey Lowe; Lauren Lowe, his wife; the Greater Wynnewood Exotic

Animal Park, LLC; and the Tiger King Park, LLC. But the central actor in all of this was
Mr. Jeffrey Lowe.

Mr. Jeffrey Lowe has variously profited by the exploitation of animals for many years. I say "exploit" not because there's anything improper about the lawful exhibition or use of animals in various forms. Congress has provided for that, and the United States is fully supportive of the policies that Congress has articulated. That's our job to defend those. But I say "exploit" because Mr. Lowe has a long history of operating on the edge of, if not all across of, and in violation of the law and of animals in his care long-suffering.

Now, Mr. Lowe makes no secret about his contempt for the law. He has bragged of it.

Mr. Lowe sent this email to the government witness Brittany Peet where he rants, quote,

"I've learned a lot about distracting, diverting attention and using smoke and mirrors in the last few years. I'm perfectly content to play chess with you guys until the day I die." He goes on,

"if we lose in lawsuit, we simply change the name and open another animal business some place else.

We all have multiple USDA licenses available."

Your Honor, this is not just braggadocio.

These were no mere negotiating tactics. This is

Jeffrey Lowe's modus operandi. This is what he

does and has long done.

In 2015, he opened a tiger display, a petting pen, in the back of a flea market in South Carolina. USDA cited him for various violations of the Animal Welfare Act while he was there and he got into a legal dispute with the local community. Ultimately, a local ordinance was passed limiting him to a small number of animals on the property. Thereafter, he then absconded to Oklahoma where he joined up with Joe Maldonado, and the Joe Exotic from the Tiger King series, Your Honor, and the Greater Wynnewood Exotic Animal Park.

Now, in 2017, prior to the legal troubles of Joe Exotic, Mr. Lowe himself then opened a Tiger Cub petting operation in a local mall. Local law enforcement and officials began to take interest and notice, become concerned. Before anyone could come in and shut him down, Lowe moved off and bragged of going to Las Vegas where he could make far more money. Then in Las Vegas, Mr. Lowe

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operated an unlawful tiger cub petting bus operation where he would cruise around with tiger cubs in the back, shuttling people from casino to casino. Ultimately, he was arrested. The animals were found to have diarrhea, malnutrition, and other illnesses, and he ultimately pled guilty to the unlicensed exhibition of animals before coming back to Oklahoma.

More recently, riding the newfound fame of the Tiger King show, he's been back at the Greater Wynnewood Exotic Animal Park, or was, trying to profit. Meanwhile, with the 21-year veterinarian chased from the operation; Mr. Joe Exotic, as he called, arrested and imprisoned; the operations deteriorated over the next two years.

USDA inspections in June and July found gross and distributing instances of violations of the Animal Welfare Act and many animals in peril as set forth in the various exhibits and submissions of the United States. The USDA then moved to revoke Mr. Lowe's license before he engaged in his acts of smoke and mirrors again by unilaterally surrendering his license and moving

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off to Thackerville, where his new Tiger King
Park was under construction. Now, here we are in
2021.

Now, during the status conference on Friday, Mr. Lowe's counsel represented that he's not making any money. The record is to the contrary based on the various admissions and statements of Mr. Lowe. He claims to be making millions upon millions of dollars. One must ask, premised on what? Premised on exhibiting animals at the new zoo. He's selling T-shirts premised on there being a zoo that people will be able to open. He has a made repeated statements of opening and resuming operations at a new zoo. He's soliciting promotions from the public, Help Build the New Tiger King Park, premised at exhibiting at a zoo.

Your Honor, under the Animal Welfare Act, exhibitors need to be licensed. In order to be licensed, they must demonstrate that they meet the qualifications of the law. Now, the definition of "exhibitor" under the Animal Welfare Act is quite broad. It includes the term "effects commerce," which is a phrase that Congress famously uses when it is attempting to

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stretch and/or broaden the reach of its regulatory authority to, or at the limits of, the commerce power. Textually, there is also nothing in this statute that limits exhibiting by an exhibitor to in-person exhibition. possess an animal, if you display them to the public in person or if you display them remotely somehow for compensation, you are covered as an exhibitor. Moreover, all zoos are covered for profit or not. Now the Lowes, they deny they have a zoo. They are calling it a park. Your Honor, they can call it whatever they want but the evidence demonstrates that what they have meets the definition and the understanding of a They say the public is not present, and hasn't been allowed on the facility. The record refutes that, but we'll deal with that in a moment, Your Honor.

Under the statute, it doesn't matter if they've paused their operations, if they've surrendered their license, if they're engaged in a scheme of smoke and mirrors to evade USDA and federal regulation. They have a zoo full of animals and they had it before, they have it now, Your Honor. Many zoos right now are not open to

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the public because of COVID-19. The National Zoo here in Washington is closed and has been for a long time. It's still a zoo, Your Honor. It's still filled with animals. It's still a structure that's been physically constructed for that purpose and with the intent to resume that purpose, and it's still subject to USDA regulation.

The same here, Your Honor, there hasn't been any evidence and there is no evidence that these defendants are ceasing exhibition for all time, that they are stopping to be a zoo. As a factual matter, they have a zoo. Their operations may be paused, but they still in terms of what -- of actually having a concessions with tickets at a gate, but they still meet the definition regardless.

Now, moreover, they don't even deny, though, that they've been allowing Netflix film crews on to the property, and that's enough under long-standing Animal Welfare Act law.

Basic premise of administrative law is under -- going all the way back to the Supreme Court's January 2 decision in 1947, is that agencies can make law and interpret statutes

under their authority by either regulation or adjudication.

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USDA has long broadly interpreted exhibitor to include the television and visual display of animals by those who possess or control those.

The In re Lloyd A. Good decision from the Department of Agriculture back in 1990 expressed this, and this has now been carried forward and recognized in federal law. The Tenth Circuit has never candidly reached this issue, Your Honor, but the Eleventh Circuit has in the 907 Whitehead Street, Incorporated decision of 2012. They -the museum argued that it is not an exhibitor of animals as defined in the Animal Welfare Act, because they were merely displaying images over The Secretary reasoned, however, the Internet. earlier in the 1990 Good decision that the word "distribution" relates only to the manner in which the animals are displayed to the public, and thus an exhibitor becomes subject to the AWA if he distributes animals by television or--so it's disjunctive, Your Honor--simply by making them available to the public. Secretary's reasonable and consistent interpretation of exhibitor as articulated in

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Good is entitled to Chevron deference, and ultimately the Eleventh Circuit went on to affirm that the museum at issue there, Your Honor, was subject to the Animal Welfare Act.

Now, there is, of course, widespread evidence of Internet exhibition. They've been charging the public for videos on sites like Cameo, just like -- Just Fans. As you can see, Your Honor, for \$125, you can go online and request as, quote, "As seen on Netflix, Tiger King, Jeff and Lauren Lowe. All the money goes back towards the animals' care. We want to make sure they live long, healthy lives," Your Honor. You can buy a custom message that they'll film on Internet. A number of those are included in the record, Your Honor.

But exhibition is not just limited to over the Internet. They always acknowledge that television exhibition is being engaged in. "We just started filming." You can see in the transcript of this video by Lauren Lowe in Exhibit E, Your Honor.

And the record reflects that that's entirely true. The videos that have been found on the Internet reflect current exhibition, using

television film crews who have come on to the property as well as planned exhibition. It includes their claim of -- to open a bed and breakfast. Here's Lauren Lowe with film crews observable in the video explaining their plans for exhibition.

(Video played.)

So can you see, along with the woman and the camera person in the frame, Your Honor, whom -- according to the notes on the Internet by the person who posted it, represents the filming of Tiger King Season 2, "my six-year old holding my camera." And you can see from the low-angle shot that that seems to be entirely accurate.

(Video played.)

There is a member of the public. They say it's a friend, Your Honor. It's not an employee. It's with -- it's someone with a broader group of camera individuals, simply reaching through the bars related to the enclosure and touching an animal, Your Honor.

(Video played.)

Now, it's not just Netflix exhibition. It's just other people from outside of the operational staff at the facility, Your Honor. There is also

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evidence that reporters have been allowed onto the property. The Daily Mail reported Lowe granted DailyMail.com exclusive access to its 55-acre Tiger King Park in Thackerville, Oklahoma, to show the world that the USDA is wrong.

Now to be clear, Your Honor, this issue, though, of an exhibitor is only relevant to the Animal Welfare Act claim. It's important that there are two claims that are made. One of them is the Animal Welfare Act, both of which justify preliminary injunctions here, the other is under the Endangered Species Act. Now, where the Lowes are acting as exhibitors, then the Animal Welfare Act applies. Its standards apply for all the animals, but under the Endangered Species Act, it doesn't matter if the Lowes are exhibitors or not. If they possess ESA covered species, they are covered by the Act and liable if they harm or harass and tape animals that they possess. And the evidence, including inventories from the defendants, reflect numerous tigers, lions, first-generation hybrids, all of which are covered.

Now, defendants are trying to argue hybrids

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aren't covered. Your Honor, that's been rejected by prior courts, including the PETA v Stark decision in the Southern District of Indiana, which I believe has been cited in our brief. It's also contrary to the plain text of the statute, which talk about not only the species, but then their offspring. There's also a grandfathering provision which, Your Honor, again we can set forth in our reply brief, whereby endangered species that were already within the possession of individuals at the time of the passage of the Endangered Species Act, would be grandfathered and therefore not subject to the Endangered Species Act, Your Honor. With the structure of those provisions obviously implicating that the -- that going forward the species would be per se covered; otherwise, there would be no need for a grandfathering.

Now, with the preliminary elements for the ESA and AWA established, the evidence reflects that the Lowes are exhibitors and the evidence reflects by party admissions of the Lowes that they have ESA-covered species on the property, notwithstanding their attempt to say these are hybrids. That's all by the way a recent

invention, Your Honor.

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If you go back to the actual inventories that were provided prior to these legal proceedings you can see tiger, tiger, tiger, tiger, and it goes on and on and on. It's only after the United States brought their claims that, in December we started seeing inventories that started to call things "hybrid tiger" or "hybrid lions." Your Honor, all of that is self-serving smoke and mirrors and insufficient to rebut the clear conduct and history of evidence here reflecting that these are fully ESA-protected species that are in their possession.

So, with the preliminary elements covered, let's start going through the abundant evidence that these animals continue to be in, or are now in, serious danger, are being harmed and are being harassed by being within the possession, and custody, and control of the Lowes and their current operations, Your Honor.

First, we'd like to start with the violation of this Court's order. Now, as this court is aware, defendants largely stipulated to the United States first preliminary injunction relief. Not everything, but many. But the

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primary objective of that first preliminary injunction was for the United States and the USDA and its inspectors to get access to this new facility that the United States had been shut out of, and to determine what was going on there and had things materially changed. When the Lowes agreed to that, a stipulation was filed on December 14th and it was entered on December It included numerous provisions, Your Honor, but in response to the brief that we saw from last night, Your Honor, midnight your time, Your Honor, was that the stipulation was, expressly in paragraph seven, subject to a non-waiver of any and all rights because the United States and USDA knew full well that once we got access to the facility, we may very well find additional violations and issues, as we did. Now, within this stipulation, as this Court is aware, defendants agree that, quote, "defendants will not acquire or dispose of any animal absent leave of court sought by duly noticed motion," and there was an agreement to provide the United States notice before that

would happen. Now, there is no dispute that

disposal includes and applies to euthanization,

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and there is a good reason. Acquisition or disposition in the context of the Animal Welfare Act is a well-known term of art. 9 C.F.R., Section 2.75(d)(1) includes euthanize among terms that are ultimately summed as "otherwise disposed of," Your Honor. In fact, USDA has repeatedly cited the Lowes, or Mr. Lowe, who is the licensed exhibitor, for violations of 2.75(d)(1) over the years. Here's from the July 8, 2020, report Exhibit P, quote "animals transferred to or acquired from other licensees must have disposition and acquisition records." Goes on to explain the requirement and that all regulated animals, transported, sold, euthanized or otherwise disposed of are included in the scope of that.

So there's no dispute here that the stipulation applied to what occurred, Your Honor. In fact, you heard no dispute of that during the status conference on Friday.

And so what happened was, on December 21st or 22nd, as it's now based on the stipulation that was filed or declarations that were filed today, Your Honor, a mere week after the stipulation was entered, defendant sent an agent, a partner,

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whatever you want to call him, an individual Eric Yanno, to a veterinarian who was not previously known to the government. Dr. Ash Durham is now a witness for the government, and she documented real time what she was observing and some of the conversation. And she recorded, quote, "due to poor prognosis, Mr. Yanno elected to euthanize. I also felt it was the most humane decision due to the condition of the cub on presentation. Also, compliance for correction of the nutritional deficiency might have been an issue." The animal was then sent for an independent necropsy--essentially an autopsy for animals, Your Honor--by the Oklahoma Animal Disease Diagnostics Lab. What they found was a stomach that was markedly distended with large amounts of ingesta, which is reflected in Exhibit KK, which was white meat, Your Honor. Not evidence of mother's milk or appropriate supplement. necropsy went on to explain "gross examination is consistent with the clinically diagnosed metabolic bone disease with secondary hypoparathyroidism." The most common cause of metabolic bone disease in young, growing animals is due to improper dietary ratios, calcium

phosphorous, and Vitamin D. This is further supported by the subjectively enlarged parathyroid gland, another indication that this was metabolic and not genetic, Your Honor.

Now, Mr. Lowe's excuse for not complying with the court order and not providing notice is "It had to be done."

At midnight, Your Honor, we got a declaration from a Dr. Danner who claims that this was all okay because this was genetic metabolic bone disease.

Well, first of all, Your Honor, in response to that, that is irrelevant and no defense to the violation that has occurred and the conduct and the contempt that this represents. It was not Mr. Lowe's, Mr. Yanno's or anyone else's decision to make as to euthanize this animal in light of that court order.

By stipulation they ceded to the government and to this court the participation in that decision. That's what that meant, without leave of court, Your Honor. So prior to anyone making a decision to euthanize this animal or any other animal, it was incumbent upon them to provide notice of this to the United States. If we did

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not stipulate, to file duly noticed motion with this court and for there to be an adjudication as to whether or not this was truly necessary.

Now, second, you see in their response is they tried to hide behind Dr. Durham and say that she agreed to euthanize as if to wash their hands of the responsibility of all this. Now, of course, Dr. Durham didn't know that the Lowes was involved in this. Mr. Yanno gave the address of the facility, but didn't identify who he was working for. The government was -- she didn't know. Dr. Durham didn't know the government was concerned about the Lowes and their conduct, but she nevertheless independently became concerned based on the conversation that if the animal wasn't euthanized, it could not be properly cared for and would not be given the opportunity to recover. That's what she what meant by "compliance for correction of the nutrition deficiency might have been an issue." nevertheless told Mr. Yanno that other cubs needed to be evaluated and nutritional changes needed to be implemented immediately.

Now, the government's expert witness,
Dr. Gage, has reviewed the file. She thinks

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Daniel could have recovered and certainly there was no evidence that Daniel was about to die. Nevertheless, at midnight, again the defendants filed a declaration of Dr. Danner. Dr. Gage has identified in a supplemental declaration, which by stipulation we are either in the process of filing or have already filed, Your Honor, many holes in Dr. Danner's midnight declaration. example, Dr. Danner seems to be proceeding under the belief that the tiger cub has been fed by the mother's milk, but the stomach was found to contain white meat. It was photographed just a week before in a cage with other random liter mates, not with its mother, Your Honor. There are other issues that Dr. Gage has identified, including that this notation of a genetic metabolic bone disease is based on very, very thin and very old and largely discredited scientific studies.

It was instead, and is Dr. Gage's testimony that in her experience and professional opinion that this young tiger's metabolic bone disease was diagnosed in a timely manner. It is highly likely that the tiger would have recovered with the appropriate care, exercise and diet, Your

Honor, and that's what having a veterinarian on-site consistent with USDA regulations would have ensured, Your Honor. Regardless, this is all irrelevant. We'll never know if Daniel the tiger might have recovered. And in some level this is all academic because what this really just simply just demonstrates is Mr. Lowe's contempt for legal process and that this is more of his smoke and mirrors and effort to evade the law.

Now, piling on and making this all the worse, it appears that Daniel's death is just the tip of the iceberg. We found out just yesterday, Your Honor, about Bubbles another cub tiger, under the age of one, who died a -- this is from the declaration of Mr. Lowe filed around midnight last night, Your Honor, the day of the inspection. Bubbles, a hybrid tiger cub, died because she had choked on a chicken bone it was fed. Unfortunately, we were unable to save her and buried her, Your Honor. So that's two dead tiger cubs under the age of one within a one-week period of time, Your Honor.

Moreover, it seems highly improbable when you look at Bubbles and the age of this tiger as

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Dr. Gage voiced, that the tiger would have died the day after the inspection from a chicken bone, first and foremost, because of its age and size. But, second of all, Your Honor, just the day before the inspectors were on the property and there wasn't a chicken bone to be found anywhere. That's one of the things that they cited the Lowes for is that they were feeding them frozen white chicken breasts without the bone necessary to provide them calcium, Your Honor.

And that's probably not all, Your Honor. The last inventory that the government received from the Lowes prior to the Thackerville facility was dated August 21, 2020, approximately four months past the next inspection. And then what did USDA find on December 15, 2020? Acquisition and disposition records were missing or unavailable at times of inspection, and at least 60 animals could not be accounted for when comparing Where did those animals go, Your Honor? animals. We don't know. We're being made to guess as to their condition. This court is being left to quess as to their condition. But there is certainly abundant evidence based on the Lowes' terrible track record about where -- what is the

likely status and condition of those many, many missing animals?

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So the government is beyond the relief relating to the tiger cubs and their mothers that was sought through what was initially a temporary restraining order. It had previously requested a preliminary injunction to prohibit further exhibition and compliance with the AWA.

Now, as we discussed, the predicate elements of the AWA is that they are exhibitors; but the Endangered Species Act is that they are ESA-covered species. And the legal standards shows then thereafter to establish the violation, the legal standards that must be shown are substantially serious or, excuse me, Your Honor, substantially similar.

Under the AWA, the government must show that the animals are in serious danger. Under the ESA, the government must show there has been take, meaning that animals are being harmed, animals are being harassed. And there is an abundance of evidence of this serious danger, harm, and that there is harassment and it includes defendants long-standing habit of providing cheap and inadequate food and nutrition

and lack of appropriate supplements for exotic animals.

Now, the government's witnesses have cited many, many examples of this, of this long course of conduct on behalf of defendants, both stemming from the earlier Greater Wynnewood Exotic Animal Park and now carried on to the Tiger King Park they're in, Your Honor.

There's the story of Dizzy, the emaciated bear. There's the story of the geriatric wolf sleeping on the concrete with a massive sore on the side. There is the story of Nala wallowing in mud, unable to stand and with a condition so dire that the initial inspection had to be cancelled. Government witnesses also referred to the rotting chicken in the summer heat. The frozen meat open to winter cold and pests, horse supplements not tailored to the nutritional needs of exotic animals.

Now, the Lowes' response to all of this pretty consistently has been genetic conditions. We have hybrids. None of this is our fault.

Your Honor, the evidence is to the contrary.

For example, there is the continued story of

Nala. After Nala was taken from the defendants'

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care, she was brought to a Colorado sanctuary and was filmed. The present condition of Nala, Your Honor.

(Video played.)

This is Nala here, Your Honor, dragging her hind legs. Without much reason, she stumbles and has trouble getting up. Now, note that she was unable to stand at all in June of 2020, Your Honor. But after just two months of appropriate care at this sanctuary, Nala looks much better.

(Video played.)

This is Nala, the small lion playing with the larger one. You can see Nala still has a limp. She's not all the way there yet, Your Honor, but she's doing a lot better.

Now, as the government's witness veterinarian Dr. Gage summarized of all the abundant evidence -- be sure I've got the right . . .

Sorry about that, Your Honor. Dr. Gage has testified, quote, "These sources demonstrate that the Lowes consistently failed to provide their big cats with a diet containing the necessary nutrients to allow them to grow properly and thrive." She continues, "Because the Lowes are not using appropriate dietary supplements, it is

my opinion that they not feeding their big cats a nutritionally balanced diet and thereby placing the animals at risk developing metabolic bone disease and other nutritional disorders." The Lowes have a history of providing a nutritional deficient diet to the big cats at their facilities, Your Honor.

Now, the Lowes are also placing their animals in serious danger, harming them, and harassing them through the insufficient housing facilities at the new Tiger King Park. As the court is aware and can freely take judicial notice of, the temperatures frequently drop below freezing at night in Thackerville, Oklahoma, with chances of rain, snow, and sleet, and actually remain below freezing certainly many days in January, Your Honor. Yet the Tiger King Park consists of many small cages insufficiently prepared for winter and adverse weather generally.

Macaques, monkeys native to tropical conditions, were found shivering in freezing cold during the December inspection, Your Honor. As the report reads, and cited them, quote, "failure to have correctly acclimated non-human primates housed in outdoor housing conditions, can lead to

hypothermia or hyperthermia." In fact, it wasn't just the monkeys, Your Honor. The USDA went on to cite them for inadequate facilities and the witnesses, Ms. Cunningham, her declaration testifies to this more generally, for the animals around the new Tiger King Park. Quote, "Most of the enclosures" -- excuse me. "Most of the enclosures housing the big cats do not provide shelter for inclement weather. Some of the larger enclosures have roof space that would allow the animals to remain dry in case of wind, rain, and snow, but most of the enclosures would not. Even animals that are cold-weather tolerant may be adversely effected," Your Honor.

You can see many of these same in various cages and many places around the park. Large tigers in small holding cages, Your Honor, and you even have the issue of the young cubs, some of Daniel's litter mates, other small cubs all presumably to some level deficient in their nutrition, prone to fracture and crowded in small cages. Perfect conditions for an accident.

Now, beyond these issues for the animals in supporting the injunction, vis-a-vis the Animal Welfare Act, for the public as a whole, Your

Honor, are the missing barriers for public safety.

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USDA regs require secondary barriers to protect the public and prevent contact with the That is for the safety of both the animals themselves as well as the public. And the Internet reflects, from the various pictures that have been gathered, that people can readily stick their hands in and through the bars of the cages and have done so. It is also a violation of USDA regs to have insufficient exterior Individuals or wild animals can enter under or through insufficient fences, nor is this secondary fence capable in any way of containing fugitive escapees. The Tiger King Park is in the midst of a rural residential area. One of the photos submitted with the government's briefs shows the Park with neighbors all around them in every direction. In fact, as can be seen in this posed promotional shot, there are essentially no secondary barriers.

Now, in the December 14th stipulation the government said it would not cite the Lowes for such a violation but this stipulation, when the Court is able to -- has the time to go and review

it, you will see it was premised on the defendants' factual representation that the public is not allowed on the property and will not be on the property. It was also subject to the government's reservation of rights once they were on the property and were able to assess the condition of the property and the events as relative to new information — other information obtained, and the videos and the pictures on the Internet ultimately reflect that this is simply not true. Members of the public have been allowed onto the property and absent a court order, one must presume and can presume, the evidence reflects that that will continue.

Now finally, Your Honor, with respect to the five major issues of serious danger, harm, and harassment. All the violations here are partially attributable to one, a final issue, that we focus on. That is that USDA regulations require an attending veterinarian and plan of treatment. As I indicated at the beginning, this is a critical requirement because it provides an independent professional, who has responsibility to other regulatory authorities, who can provide and do provide an independent check beyond the

USDA that exhibitors are exercising due care in the possession and nourishment and feeding and health of their animals.

As I indicated, the veterinarian of 21 years resigned her position in June of 2018, quote, "Following an episode following an abusive, verbal attack toward me by Jeff and Lauren Lowe."

There have been other veterinarians called on an ad hoc basis. All of them have confirmed that they are not attending veterinarians of the Lowes, and have not been. That includes Dr. Devine, that includes Dr. Gilmore, and that also includes Dr. Danner, who in his midnight declaration similarly stated that he was not the attending veterinarian of the Lowes.

In the past year alone, defendants' callous handling have racked up a gruesome list of causalities as, Your Honor, sees partially summarized here. From dead, malnourished and abused animals. These are just some of the stories that have been related, but the evidence, of course, indicates that many of the animals on the property are malnourished, suffering in serious danger, have been harmed, have been harassed.

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You've heard about Nala; Ayeesa, in the briefs; Promise; Dizzy; Dot; Mama; Young Yi; Petunia; the macaques, the monkeys; the Lizzie; Bubbles; an unnamed hybrid; Daniel. The list goes on, Your Honor.

The United States has demonstrated a very strong likelihood of success. The same evidence shows irreparable harm. Young Yi is dead. Daniel is dead. Bubbles is dead. Their brothers and sisters and fellow animals in the possession, custody, and control of the Lowes need not similarly die. It is also in the public interest to grant an injunction to protect endangered species so that endangered species, whether captive or wild, are being preserved. important and in the public interest to grant an injunction so that similar bad actors are deterred, and there is no real harm to the defendants as was revealed in the status conference.

The Court no doubt recalls its colloquy with counsel: "Would any of the defendants lose any revenue and I believe your answer was, no, they would not?"

"MR. CARD: Correct. That is correct. They

will not lose any revenue because they're not making any revenue on them anyway.

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"THE COURT: Second question is if I granted the government's request in terms of the preliminary injunction or the temporary restraining order would your clients suffer any harm; and, if so, what do you contend that would be?"

"The harm is that the cats are Mr. Lowe's property and he has raised them and it would just be like taking any other property from a private citizen. I mean, obviously he wants the cats that he cares for in his care. So, I mean, there's no financial harm, but there's certainly, you know, he's got a right to his property."

"THE COURT: So your clients' interest would be that the animals would be cared for and preserved and kept healthy? That's your clients' interest; right?"

"MR. CARD: Correct. And they are perfectly capable of doing that."

So says Mr. Card, Your Honor, the government thinks the evidence is to the contrary.

The colloquy shows, when engaging in the balance of equities, there is no material harm to

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the Lowes; certainly nothing outweighing the very, very strong need to protect the health and the safety of these animals.

Your Honor, it is time to look past Jeffrey
Lowe's smoke and mirrors. His callous
exploitation of animals, using them and
discarding the animals, letting them die, as long
as he has a new round of cubs to continue to
generate income just like the facilities that
he's left behind along the way. All of this must
end, and that's what our case ultimately will
culminate in, Your Honor.

For the moment, though, all we are requesting is a preliminary injunction with various forms of relief to protect the animals pending trial, Your Honor. For these reasons, the United States respectfully requests that the Court grant the relief sought by the TRO, converted, obviously, to a preliminary injunction pending trial, and grant its broader preliminary injunctive relief granting -- pending trial as well.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Brightbill.
Mr. Card, you may proceed.

MR. CARD: Thank you, Your Honor. Can

you hear me okay?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CARD: Okay. Your Honor, it seems abundantly clear from both the government's brief and the presentation today that when the government entered into the December 14, 2020, stipulation it had no intention of sticking to it.

When we entered into the agreement on December 14th, the government knew well that the facility in Thackerville is under construction. It is not a complete structure. They knew full well that there were no public barriers because the public doesn't go on the property.

When they get in the property the next day, they seem surprised to learn that there are, in fact, no public barriers. The government conceded, in fact, dropped the request in the stipulation that the Lowes have an attending veterinarian. When they get in the next day, they seemed surprised that there is no attending veterinarian.

I say this to say, Your Honor, they agreed to something and then used the knowledge that they already had in order to file a new motion.

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Now, a lot of their motion, Your Honor, is based on the Lowes allegedly exhibiting over the Internet or on TV. And by the time that the stipulation was entered into on December 14th, every one of those videos and every one of those shots and all the filming was already known to the government. None of this is new information. Yet they alleged that the Lowes, quote, "continued to exhibit." There is not a single piece of evidence that they put within their motion that would substantiate that they are continuing exhibit. There has not been a film crew on the property since the stipulation has been entered into. There has not been -- to my knowledge, there's not been any Cameos. Actually, I know there's been no Cameos that exhibit animals since this stipulation.

And speaking of that, Your Honor, the government's definition of exhibitor and the government's definition of public is so broad it's scary, frankly. The Lowes have been -- I mean, ever since the -- particularly ever since the airing of *Tiger King* in March of 2020, which was seen by 34 million people, they're all over the Internet and there's no way that they're

going to be able to scrub themselves from the Internet.

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According to the government's definition of exhibiting, they're going to be exhibiting forever because they are, in fact, on the Internet. Moreover, the government is actually claiming they are exhibiting by selling T-shirts. Selling T-shirts on a website, according to the government, is exhibiting regardless of whether it has anything to do with an animal whatsoever. These Cameos, in particular, they are not based on seeing the animals. Although, in some of them, in some of the older ones, an animal can be seen in the background. The customers ask for these Cameos because of the fame or notoriety, or whatever you want to ask, of the Lowes at this point. And when their zoo had to be shut down during COVID, that was a way to make money. same thing goes for OnlyFans. There has been no OnlyFans video, which has shown an animal, since the stipulation and indeed since this summer. But the Lowes can't scrub that from the Internet, and the government already knew about these videos before they entered into the stipulation. So why they're complaining about it now, I'm

unsure.

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Your Honor, there's some significant legal questions that need to be answered in this case before any preliminary injunction should be entered. Because once it's time for the defendants to file their answer, it's going to come in the form of a motion to dismiss. As we've already said, the Lowes' animals are not subject to the ESA because they're hybrids. There's scientific articles regarding that fact and the history of the legislation would tend to agree with that.

These are all legal questions that need to be born out in more thorough briefing and not just relying on an expedited briefing for a preliminary injunction that shouldn't have been filed in the first place, because there was already agreement to it on December 14th.

More concerning is their definition of "public" and "exhibition." As I've already said, according to the government, selling T-shirts on a website is apparently exhibition to the government. Keep in mind, Your Honor, the Lowes live on this property with these animals. That's their life; that's how they live. According to

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the government's definition of exhibition, they can never have a friend over. Ever. Otherwise, that's exhibition against the USDA rules. They can't ever film themselves at their own house and post it, otherwise that's exhibition according to the USDA's or, excuse me, the government's definition of exhibition.

Now, obviously this raises significant First Amendment issues which, again, needs to be born out by thorough briefing with the court.

By the way, Your Honor, it's not illegal to own these animals. So if the Lowes want to post a selfie with their own animals, they should be allowed to do that. Moreover, according to the government's definition of exhibition, Netflix is an exhibitor. They, for-profit, are showing lions and tigers on the Internet and according to the government's definition that's exhibition.

Now, perhaps Netflix has an exhibition license; I sincerely doubt it. PETA, for instance, has pictures of wild animals, lions, tigers on their Facebook page. According to the government's definition, PETA is actually exhibiting wild animals. I sincerely doubt PETA has an exhibition license because that's their

point of existing is to rid the world of exhibiting animals.

Excuse me, Your Honor.

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The point is, Your Honor, that the government's definition of the public and exhibition is so broad that it cannot possibly withstand constitutional scrutiny under the First Amendment, and it cuts against the point of the law in the first place.

Now, these regulations were written, I believe, in the 1970s if I'm remembering correctly, at a time when Netflix and the Internet and streaming services just didn't exist. I find it hard to believe that Congress intended for pictures of wild animals with their owners to include -- to be included in exhibiting.

Again, with public, the definition of public is of or concerning people as a whole. Are the Lowes -- one of the Lowes closest friends, who is their former nanny and who they named their daughter after, is that people as a whole? Surely not. But it is according to the government.

There are some things that I would like to

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directly address, with regard to particularly Dr. Durham, one of which was that it was claimed that on the day that the animal was put down that Dr. Durham didn't know who Mr. Yanno was working That's absolute nonsense. She had been to the park two weeks earlier. She knew exactly who she was working for. She met the Lowes. toured the entire facility. She looked at every animal and said they all looked great. Why she has changed her tune at this point one can only guess. I assume that she had spoken to -actually, I know that she had spoken to Dr. Devine, who had been a previous vet with the Lowes, and poisoned him -- perhaps Dr. Devine had poisoned the well a bit. But regardless, she knew exactly who she was dealing with. She said the animals looked great on that day.

Eric Yanno was on a course to get this animal treatment as soon as possible. He cared about the animal and despite the government's rhetoric that, well, they were just looking for a vet to euthanize a cat that day, he was trying to find a vet that would -- that could possibly help this cat and could potentially safe its life.

Mr. Yanno had forged an excellent relationship

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with Dr. Danner, who has been in this business for 42 years. He was the president of Oklahoma Veterinary Board Association for two terms, appointed by Governor Henry, and Mr. Yanno came to trust his judgment.

So when he got there that day, Mr. Yanno was told by Dr. Durham, this cat isn't saveable.

There's nothing we can do for it. But before

Mr. Yanno decided to go ahead and put the cat

down as Dr. Durham had suggested, he wanted her

to call Dr. Danner so he could get a second

opinion. So this idea that the defendants are so

callous about their cats is, in and of itself,

smoke and mirrors. They're trying to save this

cat.

Now, I realize there's going to be expert disagreements, just like there could be in medical malpractice cases, but the government's experts are not the end-all be-all. They're not the sole arbiter of what proper vet care is and what proper diagnosis is.

The fact that is that Dr. Danner was, I say, quote, "put boots on the ground," but it was over the telephone. He read the x-rays in real time. He spoke to Dr. Durham in real time. He looked

at the blood work in real time, and based on his knowledge of the situation he also agreed this animal was suffering. It was going to continue to suffer. There was no bringing this animal back, and the best thing to do was to put this animal down, unfortunately. However, he did call the USDA and he told Eric Yanno that I'm going to call the USDA for you. So he called Bob Styles, who was a USDA investigator, and told him what was going on.

So I distinctly recall that in the status conference last Friday it was alleged that, well, we had a cat put down in a clandestine manner.

Again, this is more rhetoric from the government that bears no truth whatsoever.

Eric Yanno tried to do everything that he could to save that cat. Two vets with boots on the ground decided this cat could not be saved and that this cat was suffering. One of the vets called the USDA. Now, granted, that is not how the process should have gone. Mr. Yanno did not know about the stipulation. And I suppose there's -- well, there must have been a miscommunication among us.

Had we known, had I known, I would have

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called the government and said this is what's going on. This cat needs to be put down immediately because it's suffering. That doesn't change the circumstances that this cat was suffering and the suggestion that Eric Yanno was flippant about the idea is just nonsense.

And one final thing, Your Honor, the government went into a great deal about Jeff
Lowe's past and the allegations that we still, to this day, have not had a chance to refute because we have not been able to answer a complaint as of yet. Discovery should be born out. I should be able to cross-examine these witnesses. I should be able to cross-examine Dr. Gage or, I mean, Peet and among the many, many, many other witnesses that the government has brought forth in affidavits without the benefit of cross-examining them. The previous vet, Dr. Devine.

The point is this is all premature. These are simply allegations, which the Lowes categorically deny. At this point, the Court should not be swayed by simple allegations anymore that it can rule on a simple filing of a complaint. The Lowes and the defendants should

be able to have their day in court in which they can answer the complaint, file appropriate motions to dismiss the complaint, and why it needs to be dismissed, have the court analyze those very important legal questions before any tigers or the property of Jeff Lowe are taken from him based solely on affidavits that yet have been substantiated.

Your Honor, and I apologize for backtracking as well—I was just going over my notes—but according to the government as well, the very prospect that they want to open a zoo, by the mere fact that they are saying we are building cabins, we would like to rent them out as a bed and breakfast. We're building a zoo. Eventually we'll open it. According to the government, that in and of itself is exhibition. That just doesn't make common sense, Your Honor. It doesn't make sense under the statute; it doesn't make sense under the First Amendment, and these things need to be born out in briefs and in discovery.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Card.
Mr. Card, you said that the defendants'

position is that they are not subject to the ESA because some of the animals they have are hybrids. Do you have any authority to cite to me for that position?

MR. CARD: That -- well, I have scientific. Well, I intend to get an expert on that one, Your Honor. Mr. Lowe has sent scientific articles that I've read. And frankly that was another reason I would like the chance to actually brief this issue to determine whether these hybrids are actually subject to the ESA.

THE COURT: Well, I guess those are two different issues. I'm not asking you to demonstrate to me that they are, in fact, hybrids.

The question is more of a -- a legal question is: Do you have any authority that would say that hybrids are not subject to the ESA versus, you know, purebred tigers or lions? Is there any legal authority that I should be reading?

MR. CARD: Excuse me, I'm sorry, Your

Honor. I don't have any legal authority offhand,
but that was part of the request. There's no way
I could have made that thorough argument and done
all the research within the small time that we

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had to respond to this. It wasn't physically
1
    possible.
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3
             THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. CARD: But I would like the chance
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5
    to do so, Your Honor.
6
             THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Card, when was
7
    last time that a Cameo video was taken showing
8
    any of the animals on the defendants' property?
             MR. CARD: Early September, I believe.
9
    I believe we determined it was September 9th.
10
    That's our best guess is September 9th.
11
             THE COURT: Was that at the new
12
    Thackerville location?
1.3
             MR. CARD: No, that was in -- well, I
14
    don't want to. I believe it was in Wynnewood,
15
    but I don't want to swear under oath to that.
16
    But I believe it was in Wynnewood.
17
             THE COURT: Have there been any Cameo
18
    videos taken showing any of the animals at the
19
    new Thackerville location?
20
             MR. CARD: Cameo videos, new
21
    Thackerville. Let me think real quick. I don't
22
    believe there have.
23
             THE COURT: When was the last time that
24
    a video was taken or sent through OnlyFans
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showing any of the animals?
1
             MR. CARD: It was the same time period.
2
    It was August or September.
3
              THE COURT: Were there any OnlyFans
4
5
    videos taken or sent showing any of the animals
6
    on the Thackerville property?
7
             MR. CARD:
                         There have been instances
8
    where there have been showing animals on the
    Thackerville property, but they were in -- I
9
10
    suppose they had to have been in September or
11
    early October. It was before the complaint was
    filed.
12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                                When was the last
1.3
    time that a film crew was on the defendants'
14
    Thackerville property?
15
             MR. CARD: The first week of November.
16
              THE COURT: Are there plans for a film
17
    crew to return to that location for filming?
18
19
             MR. CARD:
                         No.
              THE COURT: Is it because the filming is
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    completed?
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             MR. CARD: I'm not sure, but I also --
2.2
    I'm not really sure on the status of how
23
    quickly -- if their filming is completed yet.
24
    But I know there are no plans for Netflix to come
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back to the facility.

THE COURT: Is it defendants' position that they are not subject to the Animal Welfare Act because they have relinquished Mr. Lowe's USDA license?

MR. CARD: Not at all. Their objection is that they're not subject to the USDA because they're not exhibitors. Again, it's not illegal to own these animals. And if they're not exhibitors, the USDA — they don't fall under the USDA quidelines.

So when the, if I may, Your Honor, when the USDA suspended his license--I believe it was August 21st of 2020--he shut down the zoo, which was in Wynnewood at the time, and at that point he quit exhibiting. Of course, since then, within the next month or so, there had been a couple of times such as on Cameo where an animal was featured in the background, but they weren't the sole focus of the video, so . . .

THE COURT: Do the defendants intend to exhibit the animals at the Thackerville location called the Tiger King Park in the future?

MR. CARD: When they get a license to do so, yes.

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THE COURT:
                          What is the expectation of
1
    their timing of when they would be exhibiting any
2
    of these animals?
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             MR. CARD: The expectation would be as
4
5
    soon as they -- as soon as the facility was built
6
    to USDA standards and they actually got an
    exhibitors license. They're not just going to,
7
    you know, say, Hey, we're open, come on in.
8
    That's just not going to happen.
9
10
             THE COURT: If the defendants recognize
    that they need a USDA license to exhibit the
11
    animals, they were previously exhibiting the
12
    animals at the Wynnewood location, and they need
1.3
    a license to exhibit the animals at the
14
    Thackerville location, why did Mr. Lowe
15
    relinquish his USDA license?
16
                        At the time he didn't want to
17
             MR. CARD:
    fight with the USDA and go through the
18
    bureaucracy, which clearly we're doing that now
19
20
    anyway, but . . .
             THE COURT: Well, at the time --
21
22
             MR. CARD: Also, Your Honor --
23
             THE COURT: Go ahead.
24
             MR. CARD: Also, Your Honor, as I
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    recall, they were required to get out of the
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Wynnewood facility by October 1st anyway.
    it's not the -- the Wynnewood facility was not
    going to be open but for another month. So it
    didn't make -- and he would have to apply for
    another exhibit --
             THE COURT: Mr. Card, we lost your
    sound.
             MR. CARD:
                       He would have to apply for a
    new license for a new facility anyway so instead
    of fighting for a license that would only last a
    month, he decided to relinquish it and he would
    just apply for a new one at Thackerville.
                         When the animals were moved
             THE COURT:
    to the Thackerville location, was it the intent
    at some point in the future to exhibit those
    animals after a license was obtained?
             MR. CARD:
                        Yes.
             THE COURT: Does Mr. Lowe intend to
    apply for a USDA license to exhibit the animals?
             MR. CARD: At this point that is the
    intent, correct.
             THE COURT: And was that his intent when
    he moved the animals?
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             MR. CARD: Yes. His intent was to open
    a park and a zoo when he got the license and when
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the zoo was actually built. Neither one of those things has happened, so he has not exhibited any animals.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Card.
Mr. Brightbill, do you have anything in
response?

MR. BRIGHTBILL: I do, Your Honor. I just have a couple points on rebuttal.

First of all, I just want to be clear about this issue of the stipulation, Your Honor. the preliminary injunctive relief that was sought in the first motion was to get, primarily to get, access to the facility. Immediately before we were first supposed to appear and they were supposed to file with the court and they were supposed to file something, they agreed to give us that access and we negotiated the terms of that. But as you can see here under Section 7, quote, "By entering into this stipulation and agreement to address the issues presented in the United States' Motion for Preliminary Injunction neither plaintiff nor defendants are conceding or waiving any arguments, positions, rights, and defenses. Both parties reserve the right to seek further or modify this relief as further

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information develops." So this argument, this pseudo estoppel argument that they -- defendants are attempting to roll out is precluded by the actual agreement of the parties and ultimately this Court's order.

Second, the defendants suggest that they haven't had sufficient time and opportunity to make their case in defense, Your Honor. We filed this complaint, our initial complaint, back in November of 2020. As, Your Honor, knows and heard during the status conference on Friday, there hasn't been a motion to dismiss and there's been issues with the waiver of service and other things. Defendants have simply been taking, candidly, their sweet time in responding to that. They could have acted more expeditiously to present these arguments, to file a motion to dismiss if they wanted to. There's nothing in the federal rules that requires them to wait for waiver of service to file -- to actually be served to file a motion to dismiss.

Next, as to the issue of the witnesses and the cross-examination it is the law of this circuit, Your Honor, Heideman v South Salt Lake City, 348 F.3d, 1182 from the 10th Circuit

(2003), quote, "The federal rules of evidence do not apply to preliminary injunction hearings,"
Your Honor, out quote, and that is because of the expedited nature of them and the fact that this is a bench trial situation. It is not a jury.
And the courts and judges are sophisticated enough to weed through the various issues that are presented by putative hearsay and credibility and the like and make their judgments as to what to accept from a factual predicate in order to grant or deny preliminary injunction.

Next, Mr. Card argued that the government is saying that they're exhibitors forever. That is not correct, Your Honor. The issue here was that they were long-standing exhibitors. They are making no bones about the fact that they continue to exhibit. This was not a cessation of exhibition. This was simply a pause of their zoo operations to evade government inspectors, government oversight. They continue to market themselves as exhibitors on the public to raise money on that basis.

They want to stop being exhibitors, they can stop marketing themselves as exhibitors; they can stop letting the public on the property,

including the press and television; they can stop posting content on the Internet; they can stop featuring themselves on television, allowing film crews on the property.

The government's definition of exhibitor is not limitless, Your Honor. The statute itself applies to the welfare of the animals, it applies to those in the possession, custody, or control of animals, Your Honor. That's what all the provisions go to. It does not apply to third parties, who do not actually participate in the possession, custody, or control, like Netflix. That is the long-standing position of the USDA throughout many, many adjudications and regulations over the years.

There is no First Amendment issue here whatsoever, Your Honor. I mean, Golan v. Holder, 609 F.3d, 1067, from the 10th Circuit (2010), sets forth the standard. This is a classic regulation of conduct in commerce. The regulations here regulate the possession, custody, and control of the animals. Any impact on speech here is merely incidental to that regulation, Your Honor, and most importantly the impact on the speech is entirely content neutral.

There's no regulation that derives what they can say or not say. They're not subject to legal process here on the basis of what they're saying, as it is content-wise. It is the fact that they are seeking to advance a financial interest in commerce that they are fighting.

Finally, Your Honor asked about hybrids.

Hybrids are a listed ESA species, and here's the cite for you, Your Honor: 16 U.S.C. 1532(16).

That's the definition of species under the Endangered Species Act, which includes all subspecies. Subspecies would include, therefore, any offspring of tigers from the mixing of genetics with and subspecies that are created, Your Honor. That's a long-standing, at this point, USDA position and ESA position.

Now, one further thing that Mr. Card had said was there aren't anymore videos, there isn't anymore public access, and nobody needs to come on the property anymore, that's not happening.

Well, Your Honor, if that's the case, and we candidly believe that the evidence is to the contrary, but if it is the case, Your Honor, we have a likelihood of success on the various forms of exhibition that are at issue here. Now mind

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you again, irrelevant for the Endangered Species Act. All we need to show, and we have shown, is harm and harass. But as to the Animal Welfare Act, all they've done is confirm candidly, Your Honor, that there would be no equitable harm in the four-factor test in terms of the balance of harm to the defendants from being subjected to this injunction. They claim they're not doing it anyway and they don't want to do it. We don't believe them, we think the evidence is in contrary. But that's an admission that's fatal to the balance of harm's factor in the preliminary injunction.

Unless the Court has further questions, Your Honor, I think that will probably be it.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Brightbill, the stipulation that was entered by the parties approved by the court required the production of certain records and inventory.

Have those documents now been provided to the plaintiff?

MR. BRIGHTBILL: I don't believe all those of records at this time have been provided. My colleague, Ms. Hollingsworth, is also here in the hearing. She wants to chime in on the

specifics of that. 1 MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: Hello, Your Honor. 2 Mary Hollingsworth here. Which documents 3 specifically? 4 5 THE COURT: Well, the stipulation 6 entered by the parties that the court approved 7 required that the production of certain 8 documents. One was, I think, the category of an inventory of animals, including the name, sex, 9 10 age, of each animal and then there was veterinary 11 records to be provided. Have all of those documents or any documents that were covered by 12 the stipulation been provided? 1.3 MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes, Your Honor. We 14 did receive on December 16, 2020, an inventory; 15 however, we're finding some factual issues with 16 the inventory, which we need to address with 17 opposing counsel. 18 In terms of acquisition, disposition records, 19 veterinarian records, any of those business 20 records, anything that pertains to a routine 21 inspection, none of those documents have been 22 provided. 23 Okay. Well, you confer with 24 THE COURT: Mr. Card on that. And, Ms. Hollingsworth, I 25

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think you're muted.
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             MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: It doesn't show me.
2
    Can you hear me now?
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             THE COURT:
4
                         Yes.
5
                                  Okay. Yes, I will
             MS. HOLLINGSWORTH:
6
    confer with him on the inventory issue.
                                              Thus far
7
    they have not been willing to provide us with the
8
    rest of that documentation.
             THE COURT: Okay. You confer with
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    Mr. Card on that. If you can't come to a
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    solution, then you can bring it to my attention.
         Mr. Card, let me give you, first of all, a
12
    question and then a final opportunity to respond
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    to Mr. Brightbill's comments.
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         My first question for you is, you suggested
15
    that there is a First Amendment issue with
16
    respect to the claims. Can you explain to me,
17
    Mr. Card, the First Amendment issue that you
18
    believe is present in this case?
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                        Your Honor, according to the
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             MR. CARD:
    government, they can't sell T-shirts online.
21
    Regardless of whether it has to do with an animal
22
    or not. They can't talk about having animals.
23
    They can't go online and show a picture of their
24
    own -- let's assume for a second, that there was
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only one animal, one tiger. According to the government, the Lowes cannot take a picture with their one tiger and post it to the Internet, otherwise that's exhibiting.

Oddly, it was said that we make no bones about we continue to exhibit. We make all the bones. That's the -- we deny whole heartily that anything that we were doing right now is a exhibiting under the USDA. That is why, and that is solely why, we are not subject to their regulations.

According to the government, they can't have friends over or otherwise that's exhibiting.

They can't have friends to their house. They can't take videos with their friends at their own house, otherwise that's exhibiting. That's the First Amendment issue. There's freedom of association; there's freedom of speech, there's -- the Supreme Court has recently, you know, there's social media. Supreme Court cases on the First Amendment that have recently come out that I would like to bear out in front of the Court.

According to the government, I've been taking my sweet time because I haven't answered before

the answering date. That was the argument that I just heard earlier, which I find interesting. So that's the First Amendment argument, Your Honor, and I believe there was talk about other documents that haven't been provided. We provided what was agreed to.

And I'm going through the stipulation yet again, just to make sure I'm not missing anything, but we've provided the inventory.

When we came to the agreement, we agreed there would be no attending vet and they agreed to that and then got mad when we didn't have one, and that's just how this has gone. This has been a "gotcha" game for the government since the word go. Same with the perimeter fences. Told them, we didn't have them, they said great. They come in and they're surprised that we don't have perimeter fences. The whole thing has been a "gotcha" game, and had I been actually conferred and called --

And one thing I would like to bring up, Your Honor, is this issue of we have adamantly refused to show the government that we are taking care of these macaques, these monkeys. I showed the court this email string, which shows the absolute

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opposite. What they wrote in their brief is absolutely untrue, categorically. They said we believe that these macaques should be put inside if it's 45 degrees or below. I said, great. We're going to do that. They're brought inside anyway at night, but we're going to do that. No questions asked. We did that. They said, Can you show proof? I said, Sure. Sent them videos, sent them two videos. They acknowledged receipt.

Four hours later they file a motion saying we refused to cooperate with the government and protect these macaques. And that's just how this lawsuit has gone thus far. This has been a "gotcha" game.

We need a chance to actually put our defense forward in the time that we are given under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure whether the government thinks that's taking our sweet time or not, that's what we're given under the federal rules.

So, Your Honor, that's all I have.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, both sides will have an opportunity to do whatever discovery they need at the appropriate time. We're not there yet, but we're moving towards that. Once an

answer or a motion is filed and we set a schedule for the case, then both sides will have their fair opportunity to do whatever appropriate discovery needs to be done. So we'll be getting there at some point. But right now we're just addressing the issues preliminarily.

And, Mr. Brightbill, are you requesting to file a reply brief?

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Your Honor, we would be happy to file a reply brief. We do think it would be very appropriate to file a reply brief if the Court thinks it's necessary and helpful.

At the same time, we obviously filed a request for a Temporary Restraining Order. We would -- that could have been granted ex parte. We do believe that the circumstances here provide for expedited relief. We don't want to candidly file a reply brief if it's going to slow down the process and slow down the time that is going to be required for us to get a decision.

We would, nevertheless, if the Court believes that it would be helpful to have that additional brief, given some of the issues that were raised at midnight last night and discussed during the hearing today. I feel I tried to pivot as

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quickly as I could and provide the court some
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    cites to respond to all of these issues, which
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    are really unfounded, Your Honor.
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         But if the Court would like a full, legal
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    brief from us on reply to address those issues in
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    writing and believes that's appropriate, we would
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    be pleased to do it, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Well, Mr. Brightbill, I'm
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    not asking or requesting the government to do
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    that. And I agree that the Court's not going to
    wait to issue its decision in this case for a
11
    brief. If the government would like to submit a
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    reply brief, you can do so at your option, but it
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    would need to be submitted to the Court by
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    Thursday the 14th at noon, or it would likely not
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    be considered at all.
16
17
             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
    We'll do that. I appreciate the clarification.
18
             THE COURT: Mr. Card, do you have
19
    anything further for the Court today?
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             MR. CARD: I don't, Your Honor.
21
             THE COURT: Okay. Anything further on
22
23
    behalf of the government?
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             MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: Your Honor, if I
    may. This is Mary Hollingsworth for the United
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States.

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Regarding the Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, all of the animals that are addressed in that order are protected under the Endangered Species Act. They are tigers. listed at the species level. You don't even have to get to the exhibitor issue because under the ESA, they are protected and we have established harm and harassment under Section 9. opposing counsel has not mentioned they are not under the Endangered Species Act under Section 9. There's a provision and it is possible to get a permit to be exempted from that provision; however, the defendants do not have an exemption. So, therefore, all these activities that we've mentioned in our Temporary Restraining Order Motion are prohibited under the Endangered Species Act. And by the way, there is no such thing as a hybrid tiger. They are all protected. THE COURT: Ms. Hollingsworth, we can't hear you right now.

MS. HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm done. I don't know if you heard, but I was talking about the Endangered Species Act. I don't know if you have any questions, but I'm happy to answer them.

THE COURT: I do not. 1 Are the parties submitting the exhibits to 2 the court that were listed in their various 3 exhibit list? 4 MR. BRIGHTBILL: Your Honor, I believe 5 6 they have been all been submitted at this point, 7 yes. 8 THE COURT: Okav. So I have Plaintiff's 9 exhibits. I will receive the exhibits listed on 10 Plaintiff's exhibits list, which are Exhibit A 11 through RR, and I will receive the Defendants' Exhibits, which are 1 through 11. 12 Anything further on behalf of the 1.3 government? 14 MS. STRIPPOLI: Your Honor, this is 15 Briena Strippoli. 16 This is to let you know that we have filed a 17 motion to include two additional declarations 18 right at the start of the hearing. And the 19

This is to let you know that we have filed a motion to include two additional declarations right at the start of the hearing. And the stipulation on hearing that we also filed permitted this, that plaintiffs reserve their right to file rebuttal declarations.

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THE COURT: Okay. I will receive those additional affidavits. And if you want to file anything in rebuttal, then the government needs

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to do it in its brief, which will be due January 14th at noon.

MR. BRIGHTBILL: Let me just clarify, Your Honor. So we actually filed those at the beginning of the hearing.

The way we agreed to handle this with Mr. Card was that he would file his exhibits and other documents in response to our TRO after the status conference on Friday, that he would file those, and then we reserved the right in the stipulation to respond to those before the hearing. We expected to get those before midnight, Your Honor, and so we didn't. And so we scrambled this morning to try to get our rebuttal declarations together and filed, and they were filed directly before the hearing.

So the Court, I believe, already has those is what Ms. Strippoli was referring to.

On top of that Mr. Card, I think in the stipulation, indicated that he was going to further reserve the right to file yet more declarations and I presume that, in that instance, they would be subject to the same deadline that the government is subject to.

THE COURT: Yes. So I have -- I guess I

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don't have them with me because I didn't know
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    those had been filed. So what you're telling me
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    is that there have been two additional exhibits
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    that have been submitted, and I presume those
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    will be Exhibit SS and Exhibit TT?
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             MR. BRIGHTBILL: I believe so, yes, Your
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    Honor.
8
             THE COURT: Okay. So that's separate
    and apart from the brief. I got it.
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         Mr. Card, are you asking to submit additional
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    declarations?
             MR. CARD: Not at this time, Your Honor.
12
             THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything
1.3
    further on behalf of the government?
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             MR. BRIGHTBILL: Not at this time, Your
15
           Thank you very much for your time this
16
    Honor.
    morning.
17
             THE COURT: Thank you.
18
         Mr. Card, anything further on behalf of the
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    defendants?
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             MR. CARD: No, sir. Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much,
22
    and I just will remind you all, I know how things
23
    can be, litigation can get heated, each side
24
    needs to zealously advocate for their clients,
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the court expects and understand that.

Do your best as an officer of the court and counsel to try to set aside personal issues, because that's not going to advance the case. seems like you have been conferring much better in the last few days, and I would request that you continue to do so in a very professional way that's most helpful to both of your clients and it's the most helpful to the court. Thank you very much. We'll be in recess.

(Off the record at 11:54 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Shelley Ottwell, Registered Professional Reporter for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes and is a true record of the proceedings held in the above-captioned case.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of January, 2022.

s/Shelley Ottwell SHELLEY OTTWELL, RPR, CSR United States Stenographer

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